



STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
LANSING

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DATE: October 24, 2006

TO: Senate Judiciary Committee
Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Judiciary and Corrections
House Judiciary Committee
House Appropriations Subcommittee on Corrections

FROM: Heidi Washington
Administrative Assistant

SUBJECT: Office of Community Corrections Annual Report
Award of Funds – Fiscal Year 2007

Pursuant to MCL 791.412 (1), the Department of Corrections has compiled the Office of Community Corrections Annual Report – Award of Funds – Fiscal Year 2007. This report is now posted on the Department's Web site at www.michigan.gov/corrections. At this site, click on "Publications and Information" on the left-hand side, and then click on "Legislative Reports." From there, select the report entitled "Office of Community Corrections Annual Report – Award of Funds – Fiscal Year 2007."

Please let me know if you have any questions regarding the content of this report.

c Senate Fiscal Agency
House Fiscal Agency
Department of Management and Budget

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

“Expecting Excellence Every Day”

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

ANNUAL REPORT

Award of Funds - Fiscal Year 2007

Issued: November 1, 2006

This report is prepared annually by the Michigan Department of Corrections/Office of Community Corrections pursuant to the provisions of the Michigan Community Corrections Act [Public Act No. 511 of 1988, Section 12(1)].

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Note: This report has been prepared pursuant to the provisions of Public Act No. 511 of 1988, Section 12(1) which states “The office shall submit an annual report not later than November 1st of each year, detailing the individual requests received by the state board for funding under this act, and the programs and plans approved for funding.”

INTRODUCTION

The Office of Community Corrections, including the State Community Corrections Board, was created pursuant to provisions of Public Act 511 of 1988 as an autonomous agency within the Michigan Department of Corrections (MDOC). Executive Order 1995-16 transferred the Office of Community Corrections to the Department of Corrections to improve efficiencies in administration and effectiveness within government.

Local Government Participation

The Office of Community Corrections works in cooperation with offices of the Field Operations Administration (FOA) and local units of government to reduce admissions to prison, improve utilization of local jail facilities, improve rehabilitative services to offenders, and strengthen offender accountability.

Local governments elect to participate in the implementation of the Michigan Community Corrections Act through establishing a local Community Corrections Advisory Board (CCAB) and developing a local comprehensive corrections plan in accordance with Sections 7 and 8 of P.A. 511 of 1988. The plans identify local policies and practices, as well as programs and services which will help them achieve their goals and objectives.

Since 1989, 80 of Michigan's 83 counties have elected to participate through formulation of single county, multi-county, and city-county Community Corrections Advisory Boards. Fiscal Year 2007 funds were awarded to support the implementation or continued operation of community-based sanctions and services in 74 counties.

Impact on Sentencing Dispositions

Michigan's prison commitment rate was 32% in 1990. After the implementation of Public Act 511 of 1988, the rate declined to 23% and remained relatively stable through the 1990s. In the past four years, the State has placed greater emphasis on the expansion of local sanctions and has partnered with local governments to revitalize and renew efforts to meet the goals of Public Act 511, to reduce admissions to prison of nonviolent offenders, especially probation violators, and improve the use of local jails. In 2004, the overall dispositions for prison declined to a low of 20.3% and slightly increased to 21.3% in 2005.

Since 1999, nearly 80% of the felony offenders are currently being sentenced to community-based sanctions and services. The reduction in the prison commitment rates and the increased use of local sentencing options during the 1990s can be attributed in part to the efforts of local jurisdictions to expand the range of available sentencing options and to concentrate on reducing or maintaining low prison admissions for priority target groups. This focus continues for FY 2007 with priority given to offenders that are convicted of less assaultive offenses (Larceny, Fraud, Forgery/Embezzle, Motor Vehicle, Malicious Destruction, Drugs, OUIL 3rd and Other Non-Assaultive) which are perceived as more appropriate to target for P.A. 511 programming; and offenders with sentencing guidelines in the straddle cells, probation violators and parole violators.

The March 2006 and September 2006 Biannual Reports provide statewide and county-by-county data which summarize patterns and trends in prison admissions, jail utilization and community-based programming.

State Community Corrections Advisory Board Priorities

The State Community Corrections Advisory Board Objectives and Priorities are a continuation of the priorities which were originally adopted by the Board in February 1999 to strengthen the focus of state and local community corrections policy, practice and programming on treatment effect and recidivism reduction.

These priorities are a primary focus of the reviews of community corrections comprehensive plans and proposals of local jurisdictions and a key determinant of the awards of P.A. 511 funds.

PRISON ADMISSIONS - FELONY TARGET POPULATIONS

- Reduce or minimize prison admissions for: (a) offenders with sentencing guidelines within the straddle cells, especially those with a PRV \geq 35 excluding G&H, (b) probation violators; and (c) parole violators.
- Offenders within the presumptive prison group should not be targeted as a group; jurisdictions should examine sentencing options on a case-by-case basis to determine if local programs are appropriate alternatives to a prison commitment.
- Community-based sanctions and services, including the creative use of jail time in conjunction with other community-based supervision, for offenders within straddle cells without compromising public safety.
- Probation violators are a priority population since: 1) technical violations are not addressed in the statutory guidelines; 2) violators account for a large proportion of prison admissions; 3) long jail sentences in response to violations contribute to jail crowding.
- The state and local jurisdictions should utilize comprehensive case planning to determine the most effective sanctions and services available locally. Case planning should begin as early as possible in the process and consider initial disposition, local probation violation response guidelines and available community-based resources. The impact upon public safety, jail crowding, prison commitments and recidivism reduction should be determinant factors.
- Parole violators should be a priority population since this group contributes to jail crowding, increases utilization of prison resources and must be reintegrated into the community effectively to reduce recidivism.

JAIL UTILIZATION

Public safety should be the primary factor in determining the use of jail resources. Whenever possible, jail resources should be prioritized for use by individuals convicted of crimes against persons and/or offenders who present a higher risk of recidivism.

- The local community corrections comprehensive plan should establish clear guidelines, policies and procedures to ensure appropriate use of all sentencing options for all offender populations.
- For higher risk/need cases, jail should be utilized as a condition of probation and as part of a sentence plan, which includes short term in jail with release to other forms of supervision and/or treatment.

TARGET POPULATIONS FOR COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS

- Felony offenders with multiple prior convictions and/or multiple probation violations should receive higher priority than first time, civil and ordinance offenders. The targeting of lower level offenders must be accompanied by quantitative measures that show how targeting these populations will significantly affect state and local criminal justice objectives.
- If misdemeanants are included in the local target populations for treatment programs then priority should be given to offenders with multiple prior convictions, including felony convictions, and a current offense for domestic violence, retail fraud, or drunk driving.
- MDOC/FOA may refer state parole violators to appropriate local correctional interventions. This includes available community corrections-funded sanctions and services. A parole violator who is bound for prison or TRV center should be considered for referral to community corrections-funded sanctions and services. All referrals and placements shall comply with state and local policy and be consistent with state and local target populations.
- Jurisdictions should annually review and update, as needed, target populations and program specific eligibility criteria for community corrections programs and update the range of sentencing options for all population groups.
- Community-based supervision and treatment services are to be restricted to higher risk/need cases consistent with principles of effective intervention. Priorities are on cognitive-based programming and education/employment services.
- Eligibility for Residential Services is restricted to felons with SGL Min/Max of 9 or greater on the initial disposition or Min/Max of 6 or greater for probation violators.

INTERAGENCY POLICY AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

CCABs should actively participate with Community Mental Health, law enforcement, and other agencies in the development of local policy and programming options to reduce admissions to jail and length of stay in jail of mentally ill offenders.

Local policies should be developed and/or updated to increase access to education and employability services for offenders such as those offered through local school districts, Michigan Works, and other local service agencies.

SENTENCING RECOMMENDATION AND PROBATION VIOLATION PROCESSING

Each jurisdiction should annually review sentencing recommendation procedures, probation violation guidelines, and update response guides consistent with MDOC policies to reduce prison admission, improve jail utilization, increase program utilization, increase public safety, and decrease recidivism. Probation violation response guides should identify all available resources to address local needs.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND/OR OPERATIONAL

Local jurisdictions are required to update their local strategic plan and are encouraged to utilize system mapping principles and techniques to: illustrate processes, practices, and decision points within the local system. Further, system mapping should be used to identify and define system issues, examine options to resolve issues, and guide the local comprehensive corrections plan updates and revisions.

Local jurisdictions should describe instruments utilized within the local jurisdiction. Areas to assess should include risk of recidivism and needs for services. A priority should be placed upon criminogenic needs. Individual jurisdictions must describe how the instruments are used and what purpose the instruments serve to guide or support case planning/management and monitoring/evaluation functions.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Local jurisdictions are to present specific objectives and strategies to increase awareness of community sentencing options. These efforts should communicate how these options are used to benefit the community and the offender.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Local jurisdictions must implement and maintain current formal policies and practices that support ongoing monitoring of prison commitments, jail utilization and program utilization. These practices should aid in the determination of how local community corrections comprehensive plans effect prison commitments and jail utilization. Policies must be developed that enhance state and local ability to monitor and evaluate program content, quality and effects upon target populations.

Progress Toward Addressing Objectives And Priorities

In the past four years, the State has placed greater emphasis on the expansion of local sanctions in order to allow communities to determine appropriate punishment for low level offenders who would otherwise be sent to prison. The Department has partnered with local governments to revitalize and renew efforts to meet the goals of Public Act 511 to reduce admissions to prison of nonviolent offenders, especially probation violators, and improve the use of local jails.

In previous years, the growth in prison intake has been driven by the increase of technical probation violators and offenders sentenced to prison for two years or less -- the exact target population for the Community Corrections Act and the priorities adopted by the State Board. The renewed emphasis placed on the use of community-based sanctions/services for these target populations has resulted in a decrease in the overall prison commitment rates, prison commitments of straddle cell offenders and probation violators.

Local jurisdictions have continually reviewed sentence recommendations and updated probation violation response guides consistent with Department policies in order to achieve a reduction in prison intake, improve jail utilization, and maintain public safety.

Further, local jurisdictions continue to update target populations; program eligibility criteria for community corrections programs; and the range of sentencing options for these population groups (i.e., straddle cell offenders with SGL prior record variables of 35 points or more, probation violators, offenders sentenced to prison for two years or less, and parole violators). These target populations were a primary focus during the review of local community corrections comprehensive plans and a key determinant for the recommendations of funding in the past two fiscal years, including FY 2007 awards.

Multiple changes have been and continue to be made among counties to improve capabilities to reduce or maintain prison commitments, increase emphases on utilizing jail beds for higher risk cases, and reduce recidivism. These changes include:

- Implementation of processes and instruments to quickly and more objectively identify low to high risk cases at the pretrial stage.
- Implementation of instruments and processes to objectively assess needs of the higher risk offenders.
- Utilization of the results of screening/assessments to assist in the selection of conditional release options for pretrial defendants and conditions of sentencing.
- The development and implementation of policies within local jurisdictions to emphasize proportionality in the use of sanctions/services (i.e., low levels of supervision and services for low risk offenders and utilizing more intensive programming for the higher risk offenders).
- Implementation and expansion of cognitive behavioral-based programming with eligibility criteria restricted to offenders that are at a higher risk of recidivism.
- Increased focus is being placed on continuity of treatment to ensure offenders are able to continue participation in education, substance abuse, or other programming as they move among supervision options such as jail, residential programs, etc.

The changes which are being made among the counties are consistent with the objectives and priorities adopted by the State Board. They are also in sync with research which has demonstrated that prison and jail commitment rates can be reduced and recidivism reduction can be achieved through effective case differentiation based on risk, matching sanctions/services by objective assessments, proportional allocation of supervision and treatment according to levels of risk/needs, and utilization of intensive (preferably cognitive behavioral-based) programming for offenders at higher risk of recidivism.

Community Corrections Programs

The planning process prescribed by the Office of Community Corrections requires the Community Corrections Advisory Boards to identify linkages with other agencies, e.g., Michigan Works!, Substance Abuse, Community Health, local school districts, etc., to facilitate cost-effective services to offenders and minimize duplication of services and administrative costs.

The Office of Community Corrections has administrative responsibilities for the following:

Community Corrections Comprehensive Plans and Services funds, awarded to local units of government, support a wide range of sanctions and services (e.g., case management, cognitive behavioral programming, community service, day reporting, education, electronic monitoring, employment services, mental health treatment, pretrial services, substance abuse treatment, etc.) which vary from county to county depending on local needs and priorities. Per the priorities adopted by the State Community Corrections Board, increased emphases are placed on strengthening treatment effect of programs and services supported by community corrections funds.

Residential Services funds are utilized to purchase residential and support services for eligible felony offenders. The FY 2007 funds, awarded for residential services, support an average daily population of 976. Emphases are on continued development of variable lengths of stay for different population groups – especially probation and parole violators, and improving program quality and offender movement between residential services and other local sanctions and services.

Drunk Driver Jail Reduction & Community Treatment Program funds are utilized to increase availability of treatment options to reduce drunk driving and drunk driving-related deaths by addressing the alcohol addiction of felony drunk drivers; to divert from jail sentences or to reduce the length of jail sentences for felony drunk drivers who otherwise would have been sentenced to jail; and to provide a policy and funding framework to make additional jail space available for housing convicted felons with the aim of enabling counties to receive county jail reimbursement.

County Jail Reimbursement Program (CJRP) funds are used to reimburse counties that sentence certain felony offenders — such as nonviolent, habitual offenders — to jail instead of prison. CJRP reimburses for the following felony populations:

- Except for G and H class offenders, straddle cell offenders with a prior record variable score of 35 or more points.
- All presumptive prison cell offenders (the minimum/minimum exceeds 12 months).

Implementation, Monitoring, and Evaluation - Emphases for FY 2007 include: refinement of local policies; improving the structure, design, and cost efficiencies of local programs; and monitoring/assessment of prison admissions, jail utilization, program utilization and treatment effect. Data from the Community Corrections and Jail Population Information Systems and the OMNI/BIR extract data base are utilized to monitor patterns and trends in prison admissions, jail utilization and program utilization; conduct comparative analyses among programs; and assess programmatic and fiscal impacts of policy options. Local jurisdictions utilized various assessment instruments to determine an offender's risk of recidivism and criminogenic needs, produce data/information to guide case planning and case management, and monitor an offender's progress.

FY 2007 AWARD OF FUNDS

Community Corrections Comprehensive Plans and Applications

In August 2006, the State Community Corrections Board reviewed 34 proposals for Community Corrections Funds for FY 2007. The State Board recommended and Director Patricia L. Caruso approved the award of \$29.8 million to support Community Corrections programs in 59 counties.

- The proposals are pursuant to 34 county, city-county, or multi-county comprehensive corrections' plans which provide a policy framework for community corrections' funded programs in the 59 counties.
- Two new CCABs representing Branch and Gratiot Counties received funding for FY 2007.

Note: Fourteen CCABs representing 15 counties are under multi-year contracts and received a continuation budget for FY 2007.

The comprehensive plans and applications submitted by local jurisdictions addressed objectives and priorities of P.A. 511 of 1988 and the Appropriations Act, as well as objectives and priorities adopted by the State Community Corrections Board and local jurisdictions.

The attached table, entitled "Award Amounts Summary - FY 2007," identifies the requests for Comprehensive Plans and Services, Drunk Driver Jail Reduction & Community Treatment Program, and Residential Services funds from each jurisdiction and the awards of funds as recommended by the State Community Corrections Board and approved by the Director of the Department of Corrections. The total amounts do not include funds that are being held in reserve.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Office of Community Corrections

Award Amounts Summary - FY 2007

CCAB	COMPREHENSIVE PLANS & SERVICES			RESIDENTIAL SERVICES			DDJRP/CTP		
	Requested Amount	Reserved Amount	Award Amount	Requested Amount	Award Amount	ADP	Requested Amount	Reserved Amount	Award Amount
BAY	147,820	-	147,820	260,063	225,388	13	22,950	-	22,950
BERRIEN	223,097	99,097	177,097	866,875	606,813	35	0	-	0
BRANCH	24,000	-	24,000	22,800	17,337	1	22,800	-	27,000
CALHOUN	208,508	-	208,335	468,113	433,438	25	60,281	-	40,500
EASTERN U.P.	127,000	-	127,000	0	0	-	2,279	-	2,279
EATON	170,965	-	151,305	208,050	208,050	12	125,346	-	26,255
GENESEE	434,000	13,200	434,000	1,404,338	1,404,338	81	133,650	-	133,650
GRATIOT	60,587	-	45,583	52,013	17,337	1	11,500	-	11,500
INGHAM/LANSING	289,300	43,000	279,300	658,825	554,800	32	43,200	-	43,200
ISABELLA	107,021	-	103,369	34,675	34,675	2	25,213	-	12,150
JACKSON	198,955	-	197,700	346,750	138,700	8	121,363	-	34,400
KALAMAZOO	403,000	-	403,000	1,352,325	1,282,975	74	10,806	-	10,806
KENT	796,670	-	796,670	1,421,675	1,352,325	78	175,200	-	87,600
LIVINGSTON	467,927	68,041	180,474	277,400	121,363	7	121,363	-	16,752
MACOMB	992,293	-	859,793	1,040,250	745,513	43	90,450	-	90,450
MIDLAND	143,959	-	141,913	190,713	138,700	8	28,312	-	33,750
MONROE	190,550	-	190,550	416,100	416,100	24	0	-	0
MUSKEGON	257,730	-	191,034	797,525	745,513	43	42,940	-	51,300
NORTHERN	209,305	-	194,305	69,350	69,350	4	19,648	-	19,640
NORTHWEST MICHIGAN	392,160	-	392,160	147,369	138,700	8	38,909	-	30,010
OAKLAND	1,424,408	-	1,416,508	1,733,750	1,681,737	97	702,139	-	702,139
OTTAWA	256,000	-	220,000	137,240	104,025	6	85,970	-	20,300
SAGINAW	301,600	-	301,600	866,875	780,188	45	81,087	-	81,000
ST. CLAIR	187,500	51,400	187,500	693,500	676,163	39	121,500	-	121,500
ST. JOSEPH	111,571	-	104,100	346,750	346,750	20	-	-	-
SUNRISE SIDE	162,500	40,000	118,700	82,399	86,688	5	4,138	-	4,138
THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT	180,710	-	180,710	156,038	138,700	8	60,681	-	62,100
THIRTY FOURTH CIRCUIT	152,000	-	152,000	43,344	34,675	2	11,931	-	11,556
THUMB REGIONAL	455,689	-	179,800	190,713	86,688	5	264,363	-	97,330
TRI COUNTY	123,176	-	123,081	0	0	-	0	-	0
VAN BUREN	275,091	-	119,730	260,063	156,037	9	13,500	-	13,500
WASHTENAW	485,802	-	356,597	606,813	312,075	18	0	37,390	37,390
WAYNE	2,819,932	-	2,533,660	4,334,375	3,149,440	182	256,899	-	148,124
WCUP	300,550	-	294,720	171,550	34,675	2	0	-	(0)
Sub Total	13,081,377	314,738	11,534,114	19,658,614	16,239,254	937	2,698,416	37,390	1,993,269

CCAB MULTIPLE YEAR CONTRACTS	COMPREHENSIVE PLANS & SERVICES			RESIDENTIAL SERVICES			DDJRP/CTP		
	Requested Amount	Reserved Amount	Award Amount	Requested Amount	Award Amount	ADP	Requested Amount	Reserved Amount	Award Amount
ALLEGAN	-	-	94,780	-	86,688	5	-	-	-
BARRY	-	-	83,901	-	34,675	2	-	-	5,332
CASS	-	-	83,100	-	156,038	9	-	-	9,350
CENTRAL U.P.	-	-	81,217	-	-	-	-	-	2,700
CLINTON	-	-	77,000	-	17,338	1	-	-	4,414
HURON	-	-	45,800	-	10,080	1	-	-	-
IONIA	-	-	83,000	-	52,013	3	-	-	25,557
LENAAWEE	-	-	59,000	-	104,025	6	-	-	1,744
MARQUETTE	-	-	79,000	-	34,675	2	-	-	2,228
MASON	-	-	56,400	-	17,338	1	-	-	29,698
MECOSTA	-	-	65,300	-	34,675	2	-	-	-
MONTCALM	-	-	79,190	-	104,025	6	-	-	4,950
OSCEOLA	-	-	51,600	-	17,338	1	-	-	-
SHIAWASSEE	-	-	59,598	-	17,338	1	-	-	18,158
Sub Total	0	0	998,886	0	686,246	40	0	0	104,131
TOTALS	13,081,377	314,738	12,533,000	19,658,614	16,925,500	976	2,698,416	37,390	2,097,400

Community Corrections Plans and Services

FY 2007 Appropriation	\$12,533,000
FY 2007 Award of Funds	\$12,218,262

FY 2007 Community Corrections Plans and Services funds have been awarded to support community-based programs in 74 counties (48 county, city-county, or multi-county CCABs). Over \$314,000 is being held in reserve for several counties until specific contractual conditions are complied with – additional awards are expected to be made during the year to continue local programming.

The Plans and Services funds are utilized within local jurisdictions to support a wide range of programming options for eligible defendants and sentenced offenders. The distribution of funds among program categories is presented below.

Resource Commitment by Program Category:

Community Service	\$1,025,640
Education	\$1,578,887
Employment/Training	\$ 145,278
Intensive Supervision	\$1,285,746
Mental Health	\$ 377,112
Pretrial	\$1,375,308
Substance Abuse	\$1,608,455
Case Management	\$2,043,592
Other	\$ 6,530
CCAB Administration	\$2,771,714

The commitment of funds among program categories has been changing, and it is expected that this pattern will continue over time as increased efforts are made throughout the state to address recidivism reduction through improving treatment effectiveness. More specifically, it is expected there will be a continued shifting of resources to cognitive behavioral-based and other programming for high risk of recidivism offenders.

This shifting or reallocation of resources, which began during FY 1999 and continued through the FY 2007 proposal development and award of funds processes, reflects the effort and commitment of local jurisdictions to improve treatment effectiveness and reduce recidivism through the development and implementation of new approaches to substance abuse treatment, education and employment programming, improved case planning, sanction and service matching, case management functions, and strengthened monitoring and evaluation capabilities.

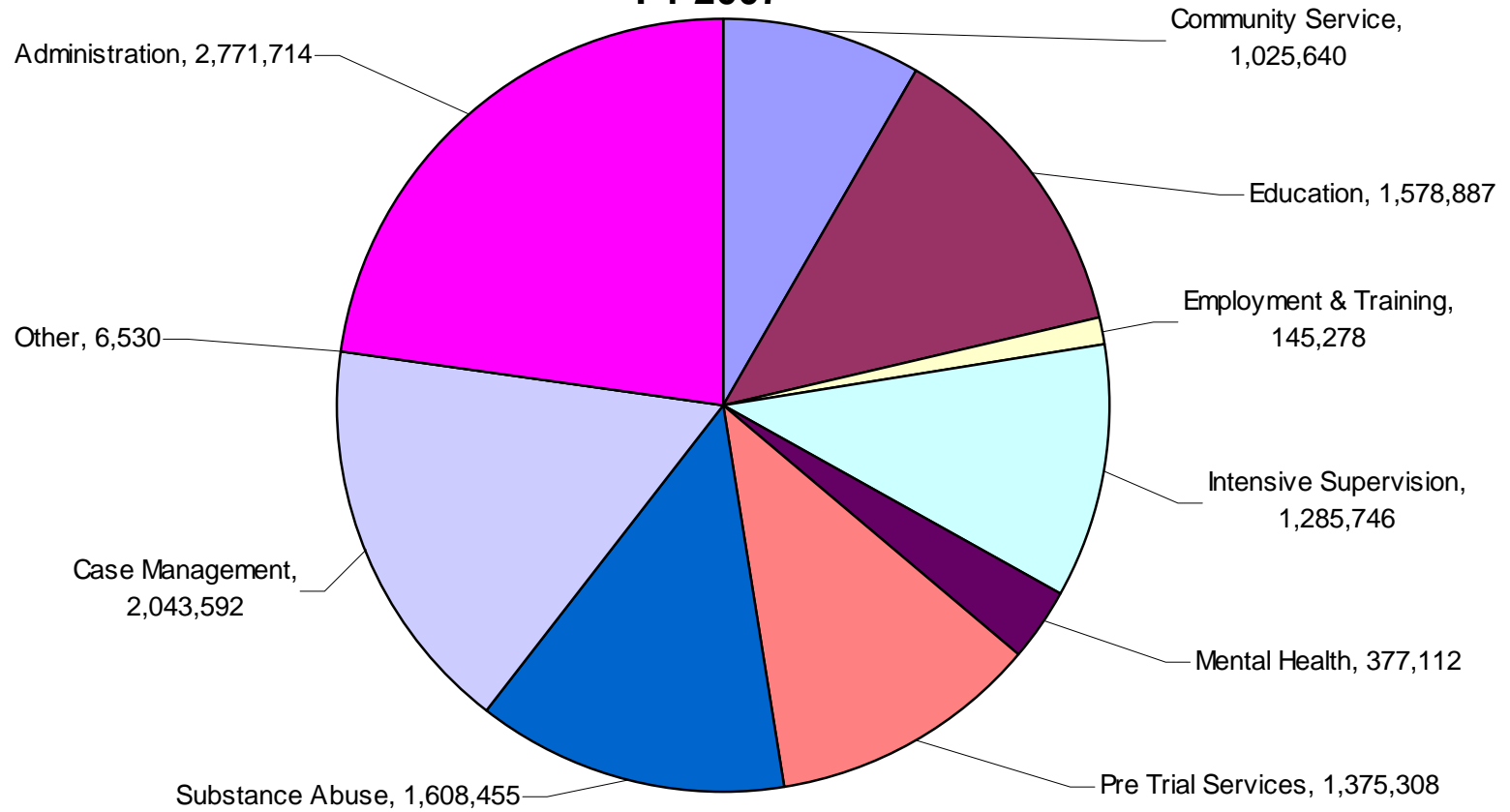
Resource Commitment by Local Jurisdiction











The sanctions and services for each jurisdiction, which are supported by FY 2007 Comprehensive Plans and Services funds, are identified on the attached table entitled, "Comprehensive Plans and Services: Summary of Program Budgets - FY 2007". The following chart entitled "Budget Summary Plans and Service Funds" provides the statewide amounts for each sanction and services funded.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
OFFICE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
Comprehensive Plans and Services Summary of Program Budgets - FY 2007

CCAB	Community Service	Education	Employment & Training	Intensive Supervision	Mental Health	Pre Trial Services	Substance Abuse	Case Management	Other	Administration	TOTALS
ALLEGAN	16,640	10,000	-	-	-	-	36,240	19,000	-	12,900	94,780
BARRY	2,500	33,978	-	23,253	-	-	-	-	-	24,170	83,901
BAY	12,000	-	-	-	-	21,990	55,630	14,700	-	43,500	147,820
BERRIEN	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	18,000	78,000
BRANCH	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000	-	-	-	24,000
CALHOUN	-	24,000	-	32,000	-	80,000	-	23,000	-	49,335	208,335
CASS	5,400	-	-	9,600	-	-	19,500	23,400	-	25,200	83,100
CENTRAL U.P.	55,852	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	23,365	81,217
CLINTON	-	22,752	-	-	-	-	-	33,998	-	20,250	77,000
EASTERN U.P.	52,593	-	-	36,116	-	-	-	-	-	38,291	127,000
EATON	36,000	29,875	-	-	-	-	-	34,000	5,530	45,900	151,305
GENESEE	15,000	-	-	60,000	5,000	59,000	97,750	67,050	-	117,000	420,800
GRATIOT	10,379	11,896	-	10,379	-	-	-	-	-	12,929	45,583
HURON	18,000	4,500	-	-	-	-	9,575	-	-	13,725	45,800
INGHAM/LANSING	-	-	64,600	35,000	-	-	62,200	12,500	-	62,000	236,300
IONIA	18,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	25,000	83,000
ISABELLA	-	46,348	-	20,000	6,000	4,082	-	-	-	26,939	103,369
JACKSON	48,950	27,000	-	-	-	-	48,950	20,000	-	52,800	197,700
KALAMAZOO	23,700	14,900	-	82,200	-	147,300	63,700	-	-	71,200	403,000
KENT	58,086	46,020	17,500	50,000	43,800	135,664	176,950	83,150	-	185,500	796,670
LENAWEE	24,000	-	-	13,500	-	-	-	6,000	-	15,500	59,000
LIVINGSTON	-	30,500	-	26,975	-	-	-	22,000	-	32,958	112,433
MACOMB	59,500	109,000	-	51,900	218,793	106,000	24,000	104,000	-	186,600	859,793
MARQUETTE	26,000	15,000	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	21,000	79,000
MASON	-	10,000	-	-	10,000	-	-	20,500	-	15,900	56,400
MECOSTA	22,000	-	-	14,000	-	-	-	13,500	-	15,800	65,300
MIDLAND	-	-	2,600	-	15,408	-	71,485	20,460	-	31,960	141,913
MONROE	-	-	12,000	7,150	15,600	12,000	108,800	-	-	35,000	190,550
MONTCALM	8,250	26,117	7,578	-	-	-	12,380	6,615	-	18,250	79,190
MUSKEGON	21,034	-	35,000	-	-	-	40,000	50,000	-	45,000	191,034
NEMCOG	26,605	23,000	-	23,000	18,000	5,000	3,000	50,400	-	45,300	194,305
NEMCOG - SUNRISE SIDE	3,000	16,000	-	3,200	-	-	5,000	22,500	-	29,000	78,700
NORTHWEST MICHIGAN	-	88,200	-	-	12,285	-	41,500	204,301	-	45,874	392,160
OAKLAND	-	215,591	-	-	-	603,567	61,932	433,000	-	102,418	1,416,508
OSCEOLA	33,099	3,123	-	2,901	-	-	-	-	-	12,477	51,600
OTTAWA	54,000	25,000	-	70,000	-	-	-	22,755	-	48,245	220,000
SAGINAW	-	17,196	6,000	10,000	-	120,632	55,000	30,000	-	62,772	301,600
ST. CLAIR	-	-	-	22,000	-	-	48,463	50,937	-	14,700	136,100
ST. JOSEPH	-	25,000	-	32,900	20,200	-	-	-	-	26,000	104,100
SHIAWASSEE	-	25,083	-	16,715	-	-	-	-	-	17,800	59,598
13TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT	-	20,000	-	57,860	-	-	-	77,150	-	25,700	180,710
34TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT	17,922	31,308	-	11,187	12,026	-	20,500	19,557	-	39,500	152,000
THUMB REGIONAL	43,000	-	-	24,000	-	-	56,000	22,800	-	34,000	179,800
TRI COUNTY REGIONAL	76,000	8,400	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	36,681	123,081
VAN BUREN	27,630	-	-	34,210	-	-	-	29,635	-	28,255	119,730
WASHTENAW	-	20,000	-	50,000	-	80,073	60,000	46,524	-	100,000	356,597
WAYNE	20,000	572,000	-	354,000	-	-	381,000	458,160	-	748,500	2,533,660
WCUP	190,500	2,100	-	23,700	-	-	9,900	-	-	68,520	294,720
TOTALS	1,025,640	1,578,887	145,278	1,285,746	377,112	1,375,308	1,608,455	2,043,592	6,530	2,771,714	12,218,262

BUDGET SUMMARY PLANS AND SERVICE FUNDS FY 2007



 Community Service	 Education	 Employment & Training	 Intensive Supervision	 Mental Health
 Pre Trial Services	 Substance Abuse	 Case Management	 Other	 Administration

Residential Services

FY 2007 Appropriation	\$16,925,500
FY 2007 Award of Funds	\$16,925,500

FY 2007 funds were awarded to support residential services pursuant to 48 local comprehensive corrections' plans. The FY 2007 awards respond to program utilization patterns between local jurisdictions and create greater capabilities for local jurisdictions to purchase residential services for eligible felony offenders from a wider range of providers.

During FY 2007 emphases continues to be on utilizing residential services as part of a continuum of sanctions and services (e.g., short-term residential substance abuse treatment services followed by outpatient treatment as appropriate, residential services followed by day reporting), reducing the length of stay in residence, increasing the utilization of short-term residential services for probation violators, and increasing utilization for parole violators.

The FY 2007 appropriation supports an average daily population (ADP) of 976 with a maximum per diem of \$47.50.

It is expected that with the decrease of 32 residential bed services from FY 2005 that an over-utilization of residential services may be experienced in FY 2007 and that the actual ADP will be greater than 976.

The increased utilization for FY 2007 is expected due to several factors:

- A decrease in the average daily population for residential services.
- A greater emphasis on offenders that are convicted of less assaultive offenses (Larceny, Fraud, Forgery/Embezzle, Motor Vehicle, Malicious Destruction, Drugs, OUIL 3rd and Other Non-Assaultive) which are perceived as more appropriate to target for P.A. 511 programming.
- Parole violators will have an impact on the utilization rates of residential services – sixty (60) residential beds have been dedicated specifically for this population. The closing of MDOC operated Community Corrections Centers in the past several years will likely continue to have an impact on utilization rates of residential services.
- Utilization patterns among other jurisdictions are expected to continue to increase through FY 2007.
- The statutory guidelines will continue to produce increased demands for residential services. Specifically, offenders with guideline scores in the straddle cells and the higher end of the intermediate sanction cells are increasingly sentenced to a jail term followed by placement in a residential program.
- Administrative changes and program referral processes in Wayne County are likely to have a greater impact on program utilization rates of residential services.
- Attention will continue to be focused on the utilization of residential services in response to probation violations and eligible parole violators in accordance with the department's policies and procedures.

The attached table provides information regarding the past four fiscal years' data of the actual average daily population, the FY 2007 awards, and the authorized average daily population of each jurisdiction.

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

OFFICE OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

Summary of Average Daily Populations

CCAB	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	
	ACTUAL ADP	ACTUAL ADP	ACTUAL ADP	ACTUAL ADP (Thru August)	ADP	AWARD
ALLEGAN		4.5	5.2	2.8	5	86,688
BARRY		0.9	1.0	1.0	2	34,675
BAY	5.3	5.9	13.9	13.0	13	225,388
BERRIEN	36.5	33.0	34.3	36.1	35	606,813
BRANCH					1	17,338
CALHOUN	26.8	22.4	24.7	25.4	25	433,438
CASS			9.1	9.0	9	156,038
CLINTON			0.5	0.5	1	17,338
EATON	3.0	8.6	10.0	12.4	12	208,050
GENESEE	84.0	71.6	82.7	79.0	81	1,404,338
GRATIOT					1	17,337
HURON				0.0	1	10,080
INGHAM	33.2	24.9	26.6	30.1	32	554,800
IONIA			2.1	2.3	3	52,013
ISABELLA	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.3	2	34,675
JACKSON	9.7	8.5	11.5	5.7	8	138,700
KALAMAZOO	80.9	73.7	75.8	67.9	74	1,282,975
KENT	90.8	84.7	74.0	73.8	78	1,352,325
LENAWEE		7.9	5.9	7.5	6	104,025
LIVINGSTON	3.1	6.8	6.5	7.1	7	121,363
MACOMB	27.7	28.0	35.1	39.5	43	745,513
MARQUETTE	1.1	1.4	2.0	2.0	2	34,675
MASON			1.3	1.1	1	17,338
MECOSTA			1.6	0.8	2	34,675
MIDLAND	2.7	3.5	6.1	7.2	8	138,700
MONROE	14.5	20.2	19.7	21.5	24	416,100
MONTCALM			5.9	4.6	6	104,025
MUSKEGON	34.5	39.9	43.6	40.9	43	745,513
NORTHERN MICHIGAN	3.9	2.7	4.7	2.6	4	69,350
NORTHWEST MICHIGAN	10.0	7.1	7.9	7.6	8	138,700
OAKLAND	104.0	104.8	88.4	97.8	97	1,681,738
OSCEOLA			1.0	0.8	1	17,338
OTTAWA	3.0	3.1	6.0	4.4	6	104,025
SAGINAW	51.5	59.1	44.8	33.6	45	780,188
SHIAWASSEE		0.5	0.8	1.1	1	17,338
ST. CLAIR	41.0	30.6	38.2	38.4	39	676,163
ST JOSEPH	45.5	34.3	22.8	22.6	20	346,750
SUNRISE SIDE	4.4	3.4	4.1	2.7	5	86,688
THIRTEENTH	10.7	9.3	7.9	8.6	8	138,700
THIRTY FOURTH	1.5	2.3	1.9	1.8	2	34,675
THUMB		3.3	4.9	3.6	5	86,688
VAN BUREN	9.1	11.6	8.1	7.4	9	156,038
WASHTENAW	17.5	21.7	17.8	17.1	18	312,075
WAYNE	172.2	200.5	181.4	179.1	182	3,149,445
WEST CENTRAL	1.8	0.8	1.9	2.1	2	34,675
TOTAL	937.1	943.1	943.6	923.6	976	16,925,500

Central U.P. - Alger, Schoolcraft

Eastern U.P. - Chippewa, Luce, Mackinac

Tri-County - Baraga, Houghton, Keweenaw

West Central U.P. - Delta, Dickinson, Gogebic, Iron, Menominee, Ontonagon

Drunk Driver Jail Reduction & Community Treatment Program

FY 2007 Appropriation	\$2,097,400
FY 2007 Award of Funds	\$2,097,400

The FY 2007 Drunk Driver Jail Reduction and Community Treatment Program (DDJR&CTP) funds were awarded to support treatment options to reduce drunk driving and drunk driving-related deaths by addressing the alcohol addiction pursuant to 39 local comprehensive corrections' plans developed under P.A. 511.

The FY 2007 Appropriation is a continuation budget of the previous fiscal year although it is nearly \$1 million less than the FY 2005 budget. The awards for FY 2007 were based on the FY 2006 expenditures.

The FY 2007 Appropriations Act, No. 1084 of 2006, Section 708 stipulates that the funds are appropriated and may be expended for any of the following purposes:

(a) To increase availability of treatment options to reduce drunk driving and drunk driving-related deaths by addressing the alcohol addiction of felony drunk drivers who otherwise likely would be sentenced to jail or a combination of jail and other sanctions.

(b) To divert from jail sentences or to reduce the length of jail sentences for felony drunk drivers who otherwise would have been sentenced to jail and whose recommended minimum sentence ranges under sentencing guidelines have upper limits of 18 months or less, through funding programs that may be used in lieu of incarceration and that increase the likelihood of rehabilitation.

(c) To provide a policy and funding framework to make additional jail space available for housing convicted felons whose recommended minimum sentence ranges under sentencing guidelines have lower limits of 12 months or less and who likely otherwise would be sentenced to prison, with the aim of enabling counties to meet or exceed amounts received through the county jail reimbursement program during Fiscal Year 2002-2003 and reducing the numbers of felons sentenced to prison.

The number of OUIL 3rd "intermediate" offenders identified in community corrections programs on a monthly average has increased (250.5%) from 285 in January 2004 to 715 in December 2005. Based on the Jail Population Information System data it appears that these programs are impacting jails – offenders occupying jail beds statewide on felony alcohol related offenses decreased from 3.2% in CY 2003 to 2.3% in CY 2004, and declined to 2.1% thru June of 2005. OMNI data shows that the number of OUIL 3rd "intermediate" dispositions decreased from 1,717 in CY 2003 to 1,347 thru March 2006. During this period the number of disposition with a jail term decreased from 2,298 to 1,206. While it is very promising to see a steady increase of drunk drivers in programs and decrease in the number of drunk drivers in jail, additional data is needed to determine the actual impact these programs are having versus other factors such as the State Police efforts in reducing drunk driving in the State.

Drunk Driver Jail Reduction & Community Treatment Program

Summary of Award Amounts - FY 2007

CCAB	IN JAIL ASSESSMENT	TREATMENT SERVICES	PRS	TOTAL
BARRY				5,332
BAY				22,950
BRANCH				27,000
CALHOUN				40,500
CASS				9,350
CENTRAL U.P.				2,700
CLINTON				4,414
EASTERN U.P.				2,279
EATON				26,255
GENESEE				133,650
GRATIOT				11,500
INGHAM/LANSING				43,200
IONIA				25,557
ISABELLA				12,150
JACKSON				34,400
KALAMAZOO				10,806
KENT				87,600
LENAWEE				1,744
LIVINGSTON				16,752
MACOMB				90,450
MARQUETTE				2,228
MASON				29,698
MIDLAND				33,750
MONTCALM				4,950
MUSKEGON				51,300
NORTHERN MICHIGAN				19,640
NORTHWEST MICHIGAN				30,010
OAKLAND				702,139
OTTAWA				20,300
SAGINAW				81,000
ST. CLAIR				121,500
SHIAWASSEE				18,158
SUNRISE SIDE				4,138
THIRTEENTH CIRCUIT				62,100
THIRTY FOURTH CIRCUIT				11,556
THUMB REGIONAL				97,330
VAN BUREN				13,500
WASHTENAW *				37,390
WAYNE				148,124
TOTALS				2,097,400

Note: * Washtenaw County funding is held in reserve.